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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,042	08/16/2006	Hanngorg Zimmermann	72329	9477
23872 7590 08/16/2010 MCGLEW & TUTTLE, PC P.O. BOX 9227 SCARBOROUGH STATION			EXAMINER	
			MASHACK, MARK F	
	GH, NY 10510-9227		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3773	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/16/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/598,042	ZIMMERMANN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	MARK MASHACK	3773				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address				
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>16 A</u>	uaust 2006					
	action is non-final.					
· -						
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	ır.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/16/2006</u> . 6) Other:						

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DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to application no. 10/598,042. Claims 1-11 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. **Claims 1-11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 3. **Regarding claim 1**, the phrase "preferably" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention.
- 4. **Claim 2** recites the limitation "the fixing arrangement". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- 5. **Claim 3** recites the limitation "the fixing seam". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- 6. **Regarding claim 10**, it is unclear how many "basic structures" are required.
- 7. A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat.

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App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, **claim 1** recites the broad recitation "meshed", and the claim also recites "knitted" which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation. In the present instance, **claim 8** recites a broad recitation followed by a narrower statement of the range/limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States
- 9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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10. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 11. Claims 1-6, 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Das (US 5,334,217) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Das in view of Evard et al. ("Evard" US 6,616,675).

Das discloses of an implant prosthesis capable of repairing hernia defects comprising a basic structure of mesh fabric (Column 4, Line 61, - Column 5, Line 9) which is deformable into a plug-type insert capable of being positioned in the hernia defect (Fig 2-3), characterized in that the basic structure is a blank of the layer material of a shape preferably ranging from round to oval (Fig 5D); and in that the basic structure in its undeformed position of rest is approximately hourglass-shaped in a plan view (Fig 3). Examiner asserts that the middle portion of Das (Fig 3) is capable being "placed in concertina pleats"; however, if that is not convincing, Evard teaches of a similar device comprising concertina pleats (Column 3, Lines 26-40). It would have been obvious to apply these concertina pleats to the device of Das in order to allow the device to accommodate different thicknesses of tissue.

Regarding Claim 2-3, the two portions are joined by a fixing thread (Column 8, Lines 10-13). The thread would inherently cross the central pleated portion. Regarding

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Claim 5, the lateral edges can be considered fixed by fixing thread 40. Regarding
Claim 4 and 6, it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to
select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of
obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416. Claim 9 is considered a productby-process. Regarding Claim 10, the device comprises two basic structures 22, 32 and
are placed crosswise one on top of the other. Regarding Claim 11, the blank, not yet
pleated, comprises an hourglass shape (Fig 3-4).

Regarding Claim 9, Das or Das in view of Evard discloses each and every structural element except for the basic structure being laser beam cut to size. The claimed phrase "the basic structure is laser beam cut to size" is being treated as a product by process limitation. As set forth in MPEP 2113, product by process claims are NOT limited to the manipulations of the recited steps, only to the structure implied by the steps. Once a product appearing to be substantially the same or similar is found, a 35 U.S.C. 102/103 rejection may be made and the burden is shifted to applicant to show an unobvious difference. See MPEP 2113.

12. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Das in view of Evard as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Saadat (US 2003/0018358).

Das or Das in view of Evard disclose all of the claimed limitations including a metallic coating to enhance the radiopacity (Das, Column 7, Lines 28-32). However,

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Das does not disclose of the coating comprising titanium. However, **Saadat** teaches of the equivalence of a titanium containing coating and the other metallic coatings. (Paragraph 146). It has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARK MASHACK whose telephone number is (571)270-3861. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 9:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jackie Ho can be reached on (571) 272-4696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mark Mashack/ Examiner, Art Unit 3773

/Darwin P. Erezo/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3773